AUTOCRAT OF MULBERRY ST.

SO MR. GOFF DUBS SUPT. BYRNES IN BUMMING UP FOR GARDNER.

Me Accuses the Police and District Attor ney's Office of Trying to Railroad an Innocent Man to Prison-Mr. Wellman Accepts the Issue-Parkhurst's Deposttion-The Case May Go to the Jury To-day

Owing to illness Dr. Parkhurst was unable to appear in Part II. of General Sessions vesterday to give his testimony in the trial of Charles Gardner, the superintendent and head detective of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The crowd which had collected in the court foom in anticipation of seeing the eccenric clergyman on the witness stand was visibly disappointed when Mr. Jerome informed Resorder Smyth that he would read Dr. Park-hurst's deposition, which had been secured earlier in the morning by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, Lawyer Moss, and himself. The Recorder assented to this, and instructed the jury to consider the matter given in the deposition as closely as if Dr. Parkburst had gone on the stand before them.

The essence of Dr. Parkhurst's statement was that Gardner, in his connection with Lillie Clifton, as brought out in the trial, was acting under his instructions and those of the so elety's executive committee. Gardner is still chief detective of the society, in spite of the indictment of attempted extortion found against him by the Grand Jury. Dr. Park-burst corroborated Gardner's testimony that the detective had complained to the executive committee that Grant was trying to blackmail certain disorderly houses in the name of the Parkhurst society. At the next meeting of the committee, the deposition continued. instructions were given to Gardner based on

"The instructions we gave him." said Dr. Parkhurst, "were that, in consonance with his own view of the matter, as he had previously expressed it to me in private, and in conance with our views, which were the same as his, he should seek to make a case against these women, and that he should also strive to secure from them at least an affidavit to the effect that Grant was, in the name of the society, attempting to levy blackmail upon them. We also instructed him that he should use such means as he saw fit in order to seoure such affidavits. These instructions were

A few unimportant alterations were made in the deposition, and it was then admitted by the Recorder as evidence in the case.

Mrs. Lillie Clifton was recalled by Mr. Wellman in rebuttal of some of Gardner's testiny. She denied that the Parkhurst agent mony. She defiled that the Farkhurst agent had everasked her for any kind of an affidavit; asserted that Detective Crowley did not whistle to Capt. Devery at the time of the arrest, and swore emphatically that Devery did not knock a roll of bills out of her hand on that occasion. Of course Mr. Goff objected to all these contradictions, but the woman was so anxious and determined to have her say that she made her answers in the face of all objections.

Beveral witnesses were called to show Gard-ner's character, but as their testimony was of no material value in the case under con-sideration, Mr. Wellman showy rested for the people.

no material value in the case under consideration. Mr. Wellman show the second of the people.

Mr. Goff immediately arose and moved that the Recorder dismiss the jury from any further consideration of the case on the ground that no evidence had been presented by the people to show any guilt on the part of Gardner, and also that the indictment against the prisoner be dismissed. The motion was denied, and Mr. Goff started in to sum up for the defence. He made a speech which lasted four hours. Its close was eloquent and inclined to affect the jury. He opened by assuring the Recorder of his most respectful esteem, and said that any disputes or hasty words that had been spoken during the course of the trial must be laid to the exitement of the moment and to no other cause. He said that he and his associate felt they had a great task before them to try to destroy the strong chain of evidence against their client so skilfully forged by the police and the District Attorney's office. He felt sure the police were doing their utmost to destroy the Parkhurst society, and he said this without ever having seen Dr. Parkhurst before the trial began and without being bound to him by the slightest obligation or tie of friendship, social, religious, or political. He declared the case against diardner to be a "aut up job" by the police, and that the way the District Attorney's office had carried on the trial showed that even the legal representatives of the State had joined in the conspiracy to railroad an innocent man to prison.

The speaker than began to touch upon the

joined in the conspiracy to railroad an inno-cent man to prison.

The speaker then began to touch upon the evidence that had been adduced, and tried to show the jury that no faith ought to be put in anything said by the witness Grant. With dramatic vehemence Mr. Goff followed this up by saying that if the District Attorney had not felt sure that Louis Allen, whose name had come up so often during the trial, could tell more than the police would like to have known, he would have been summoned as a witness.

not feit sure that Louis Allen, whose name had come up so often during the trial, could tell more than the police would like to have known, he would have been summoned as a witness.

"Where is Louis Allen?" cried Mr. Goff, and at short intervals during the next five minutes he ropeated the cry. He spoke of the young man as a police "atool pigeon." and dubbed Lillie Clifton a "decoy duck." Mr. Goff asserted that Lillie Clifton had gone to Gardner's house unsought for and masked, and according to her own testimony had asked him how much it would cost to shield her. This very fact showed that Gardner could not be guilty of the crime with which he is charged, because she made the advances and the Parkhurst agent had made no threats. At this point Mr. Goff read to the jury certain sections of the Clifton woman's testimony in corroboration of his assertions.

"But supposing you read two lines below where you stopped." suggested the Recorder, who also had a typewritten copy of the stanographer's report. Mr. Goff flushed visibly and replied that he would.

"But I desire to mention right here in connection with this interruption, the extraordinary memory of the Recorder. This extraordinary memory has enabled him in the course of this trial to suggest many things to the course of this trial to suggest many things to the course of this trial to suggest many things to the course of the scheme.

Lillie Clifton's giving marked beads to Gardner's young wife Mr. Goff stamped as being helish and flendish work.

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Lillie Clifton's giving marked beads to Gardner's young wife Mr. Goff stamped as being helish and flendish work.

We admit our client's indiscretions," exclaimed Mr. Goff; "we admit ninety-nine bounded the other control of the scheme. You do not know, the terrible import of the bound of this persecution

of the jury, whether this babe when it comes into the world shall find its lather a convict or a free man!"

Mr. Wellman arose slowly to sum up for the people. He told the jury that there was not much for him to say in adultion to the evidence he had presented, and that he was satisfied to let the case go to the jury in its present state. He added that if the jury acquitted Gardner they would brand the Police Department and the District Attorney's office of trying to railroad an innocent man to prison, since Mr. Goff had made that the issue of the trial. Mr. Goff severe criticism of himself and the office he represented was prompted, he felt sure, by the feelings of a defasted office seeker.

The people had not summoned Louis Allen because they did not want him, and Mr. Wellman was surprised that Mr. Goff did not subprena the young man if he regarded his possible testimony as so important. Mr. Wellman referred to Gardner as a "keen, cunning man, who has been kicking around New York for years," and told the jury that such a man was not to be so easily duped as Mr. Goff would have them believe.

At this point the Recorder interrupted Mr. Wellman and ordered an adjournment until 11 clotock this morning. The case will probably go to this jury to-day.

Lawyer J. K. Van Ness a Prisoner.

GLAZE SHADOWED HIS STEPMOTHER. One Divorce Aptece in the Family Alread

Dr. George I. Glaze's suit for a divorce from Elmira L Glaze was on trial before Judge Glegerich yesterday in the Common Pleas. The defendant says that she is the victim either of a conspiracy or of a mistaken identification. She is a Catholic, Glaze is a Protestant. They married in 1878 and separated in 1880. George W. Glaze, the father of her husband, a wealthy shoe dealer, did not like his daughter-in-law, and once caused her arrest on a charge of assault. Mrs. Glaze says she joined in a deed with her husband disposing of a house on Fifty-ninth street, and that soon after in 1880 he went to California. He got a divorce from her there on the ground of desertion, but it was declared invalid.

The prospect that Dr. Glaze would receive a large estate from his father was given by the defence as the reason for a previous alleged conspiracy to divorce Mrs. Giaze and her hus band. A Mr. Shannon, a lawyer, had visited her, and, as alleged, said that Dr. Glaze's parents would give her \$2,000 if she would agree to an action for divorce. Mr. Shannon introduced her to Isaac G. Boyer, another lawyer, and she says that, although she knew of no ground for a divorce from her husband, she obtained a decree in Brooklyn which did not provide for alimony. On the ground of conspiracy this decree was setaside. Charles Mott, the lawyer of Mr. Glaze, committed suicide.

The father of Dr. Glaze died in 1801, leaving an estate of about a quarter of a million. He gave his widow a life interest, and provided that William H. Arnouv should hold the principal in trust thereafter for his son. Dr. Glaze. Dr. Glaze was not to get the principal during the life of his wife. Mrs. Glaze says she has been shadowed by detectives for twelve years, although her conduct has been proper.

George W. Glaze, Mrs. Glaze s stepson, a lawyer, tessified that J. H. Humphreys a detective, called at his office one day and said be had run across Mrs. Glaze frequently, and could furnish evidence against her. Young Glaze agreed to give him \$250 if he produced evidence of Mrs. Glazes misconduct. Early in the evening of Aug. 15 last, Glaze said he went with Humphreys and two witnesses to a room adjoining the parlor of a first last at 377 Fourth avenue. Humphreys had nired a room there and had a key. They opened the folding doors a little. There was no light in the parlor, but Glaze could see the form of a man and woman by the lights from the Madison Square Garden across the way. He heart the subdued voice of a man and the whispering of a woman. The man spoke of champagne, and said he wished they had a dozen more bottles. Glaze slid the doors back and their party entered the room. The woman, whom he then recognized as his stepmother, said: "There's a man." Glaze lit the gas, and the man grabbed a revolver on the table. The woman said:

"Don't shoot. That is my stepson, George." Glaze said he meant no harm and was only after evidence. The man caught up the revolver regain and asked them:

"Do you intend to stay all nigh parents would give her \$2,000 if she would agree to an action for divorce. Mr. Shannon

SAYS THEY WANT TO MURDER HER. A Proof to Mrs. Brown is That They Brought a Coffin Into the House,

Mrs. Margaret Brown, a young woman living at 114 Seigel street, Williamsburgh, has labored under the impression for nearly a year that John Schultheis and Mrs. Annie Floss. tenants in the house, were conspiring to kill yesterday and demanded a warrant for their arrest. When the clerk told her to sit down and wait her turn for a warrant she became very much excited, and denounced the court very much excited, and denounced the court officials for their apparent heartlessness. After being quieted, she was asked to tell her story.

"I know I'm a marked woman," she said.

"This man Schultheis and Mrs. Floss have been hatching a censpiracy for a long time to murder me. They are about to carry out their schema. Two days ago I saw Schultheis carrying a coffin into his rooms. That same night I overheard him and Mrs. Floss deliberating as to how best to get rid of me after I'm gone. I concluded that the thing had gone far enough, and I appeal to the court for protection.

gone far enough, and I appeal to the court for protection.

"I know a thing or two about those conspirators. It was they that killed poor Sarah Humphreys in New York a few years ago. Now they want to put me out of the way because I am helr to \$200,000, left me by the death of a relative a year ago. They think that when I am no more they can call themselves relatives of mine and so get all my property. They must be arrested and put where they cannot hurt me."

The woman appeared perfectly rational while telling her story. She demanded that a policeman he sent to her house at once to arrest the conspirators. The clerk promised to attend to the matter and Mrs. Brown went away.

away.
When Schulthels and Mrs. Floss were seen yesterday afternoon they laughed at Mrs. Brown's assertions and said her mind must certainly be unbalanced.

THE STATE BOARD OF CLAIMS.

It Meets Here for the First Time, and, Per haps, for the Last,

The first session of the State Board of Claims was held yesterday in the Superior Court. with Commissioners George M. Beebe, Wilber F. Porter, and Hugh Reilly present. The Stat. was represented by Deputy Attorney-General McMahon. It is the first time the Board has had a session in this city, and the Deputy Attorney-General said there would never be a session here again on his motion. The next term of the Board will be held at Albany in April.

The first case taken up was that of George L. C. Linde, who was a painter and decorator

I. C. Linde, who was a painter and decorator at the State Capitol building on Nov. 24, 1860. He claims \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained by falling from the scaffolding while working on the Capitol building. His back and spine were injured and two rius were broken.

In the afternoon the Board considered the case of Macgrane Coxe as receiver of the property of the Marsh Land Company, which was organized years ago to acquire title to land under water along Long Island and Staten Island. The company paid into the State Treasury in 1871 \$25,000, the assessed value of the land acquired by it, and it is now endeavoring to recover this, less \$1,033, which was paid out of the money to a judgment creditor of the company. The lands were taken from the company after the money had been paid to the State Treasurer.

EVANGELIZERS OF THE POLICE, Two Sets of Them Unautmonsly Discouraged

The Police Board received an application yesterday from the "New York Christian Po-lice Association" for permission to advertise its work by putting up placards in the station houses. The placards announce that the association invites retired policemen and members of the force to visit a reading room at 235 West Thirtieth street. The application said that the reading room was merely a preliminary step toward securing a building with a gympasium, library, and complete outfit for Christian entertainment.

President Martin said he had had a talk with the Superintendent, the Inspectors, and some of the Captains about the work, and they all agreed that it was not in the interest of the public service. He had also seen the woman who applied for sole permission to hold services of song in the stations. He recommended that both applications be denied. The other Commissioners agreed with President Martin, bers of the force to visit a reading room at

Municipal Building Plans.

Messrs. Le Brun, Hunt, and Ware, the architects selected to assist the New Municipal Building Commission in preparing to advertise for competitive plans, met at Richard M. Hunt's residence. 2 Washington square, yesterday morning. They had their repert draftterday morning. They had their repert drafted. Some modifications were agreed on Prof. Ware took the draft to interline the amendments, but he did not appear at the Mayor's office when the committee met, at 1 P. M. The committee adjourned until Friday next, at 1 P. M. Frof. Ware was unexpectedly prevented from coming down, but he forwarded the report to Mayor Gilroy.

Mayor Gilroy said yesterday that the Hall of Records will not be torn down or removed until after the new municipal building is ready for occupancy.

Inspector Conlin Gets No Extra Pay Yet. The Police Board formally authorized the Corporation Counsel yesterday to procure a stay on appeal from Judge Lawrence's decis-ion that Inspector Coulin is Chief Inspector of John K. Van Ness a Prisoner.

John K. Van Ness, a lawyer at 273 Broadway, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters. He was arrested yesterday on a charge which the police would not disclose last night.

The shariff received yesterday an attachpent against van Ness for \$1,900 in favor of Jeans at Waldron.

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LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

ANTI-SILVER MEN IN THE HOUSE HARD AT WORK.

They Have Secured Enough Pledges to Pass a Cloture Bule When the Bill to Reneal the Sherman Act to Reached-Preparations for Counting the Electoral Vote by the Two Houses To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-Chairman Bacon of the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day called a meeting of the advocates in the House of the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill. to determine what course they will pursue in view of the Senate's action vesterday on the silver question. There was a large attendance, and the members who were designated to circulate petitions to get signatures of members in favor of a cloture, made their reports. The situation was fully discussed and the lists compared, and it was shown that there are enough votes aiready pledged to vote down the previous question and advocate the adoption of a rule by which a direct vote on the bil

Representative William L. Wilson of West Virginia, who has just returned from a visit to Mr. Cleveland, says that the action of the Senate yesterday should not have any effect on the action of the House in this matter The House, as the direct representative of the people, should endeavor to show the people of the country that that body can be relied upon to serve the best interests of the country and restore the confidence which is now endanrered. Mr. Wilson and his friends do not admit that the vote in the Sepate vesterday was a fair test of strength on the proposition to repeal the Sherman act. Circumstances attending that result leave the question still debatable so far as the Senate is concerned. and he thinks it would be wise for the members of the House to continue their efforts to pass a bill repealing the obnoxious act. Representative Andrew of Massachusetts concurs in the opinion of Mr. Wilson, and

argues that the House is not to be dictated to by the Senate in this matter, nor will the vote

by the Senate in this matter, nor will the vote of yesterday in the Senate prevent the friends of honest money in the House from carrying out their original intention to get a vote on the bill.

Mr. Henry Villard arrived here last night, and visited the Capitol to-day for the purpose, as he said, of inducing members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the Sherman law, not withstanding the discouraging vote in the Senate yesterday. He savs it makes no difference about the Senate now, but he desires the Democrats in the House to make a record by voting to repeal the existing law. Some of Mr. Villard's New York friends in Congress are not pleased with the idea of having him about the Capitol during the fight over the silver question.

The electoral vote will be counted by the two Houses of Congress to-morrow. The eremony will be both interesting and impressive, and will attract to the Capitol a pressive, and will test the capacity of the limited space in the ancient building. All the necessary arrangements have now been made, even to the appointment of the tellers, who, on the part of the Senates, will be Senators Hale of Maine and Blackburn of Kentucky, and on the part of the House Representatives Chloman of Michigan and Lodge of Massachusetts.

Hale of Maine and Blackburn of Kentucky, and on the part of the House Representatives Chioman of Michigan and Lodge of Massachusetts.

The first step in the proceedings will be the opening of the safe in the office of the Vice-President at the Capitol. The packages containing the certificates of the electoral votes of the forty-four States, which have been brought by mail and messengers from all the State capitals, will be taken out by the Vice-President, with their seas still intact, and will be handed to Capt. Bassett, the veteran assistant doorkeever of the Senate. Capt. Bassett has officiated at the inaugurations of Van Buren. William Henry Harrison, Polk. Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln. Grant. Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, and Benjamin Harrison. He has been in the Senate, in one capacity and another for sixty-one years, and remembers the time when Senator Gorman was a page in that body.

To-morrow Capt. Bassett will head the procession of the Senators to the House, carrying under his arm the two wooden boxes in which the electoral votes have been kept. These boxes were made by the carpenter of the Senate to take the place of the receptacles which did duty in the ceremonies of 1885 and 1884, and which were carried away as personal souvenirs by Senator Ingalls, who, as presiding officer over the joint Assembly in the latter year, felt that they were a part of his political career. The boxes are made of handsomely polished cherry wood and are fitted with strong locks. As Capt. Passett carries them over to the House to-morrow he will be surrounded by a cordon of Capitol police. This guard will be more for show than use, as it is not expected that anybody is going to run away with the electoral treasure.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock the Senate will proceed in a body to the House, where it will be received with due ceremony. The Vice-President will assend the Speaker's platform and will take a seat at the right hand of that officer. Capt. Bassett will unlock the boxes and place them upon the Speaker's relatf

on the floor, in the space at the rear of the desks.

The first electoral certificate, that of Alabama, will be read in full by the Clerk. It will, in all probability, be in proper form, and ten votes will be placed to tife credit of Mr. Cleveland and ten in Mr. Stevenson's column. From that time on, however, unless there should be objection, the tellers will simply satisfy themselves that the certificates are in proper form, and only the net result will be announced. The States will be called out alphabetically down to Wyoming, the tellers will add up their columns of figures, and the result will be handed to the Vice-President, who will publicly announce it and declare that Grover Cleveland and Adlaf E. Stevenson, having received the majority of the electoral votes, were duly elected President and Vice-President. Should there be any trouble about any of the votes, the two Houses will separate and consider the objections and will then return and report their findings.

There is a little war on hand between the Sec retary of the Navy and a board of paval officers retary of the Nayy and a board of naval officers appointed some weeks ago to examine certain naval officers for promotion. Among these officers was lay Inspector Stevenson. The Board recommended all the officers for promotion and the Secretary approved the findings of the Board except in the case of Mr. Stevenson, whom the Secretary refuses to promote on account of moral conduct it is said. The case was taken to the President, who upheld the Secretary, and another board was ordered to-day to examine Mr. Stevenson, with the understanding that it is to bring in a different verdict. To-day's Board will no doubt return the same findings, and then will come up an interesting question as to what is to be done with the pay inspector. No officer has failed of promotion on account of moral unfitness for years, and there is no precedent in the case. He cannot be placed, on the retired list, because he has not reached the age limit, nor can be very well be dismissed without trial by court martial, and, as there are no charges that can be brought against Mr. Stevenson at this late date, it is difficult for the officers at the department to see what can be done in the matter. Mr. Stevenson was stationed at the Navai Academy some years ago, and was detached at the request of Capt. Sampson, the superintendent. The bad conduct for which, it is said, secretary Tracy declines to promote him dates back to some years ago when he was in Japan. appointed some weeks ago to examine certain

Representative Wheeler of Alabama created considerable amusement in the House to-day by proposing to reduce the salaries of Con-

considerable amusement in the House to-day by proposing to reduce the salaries of Congressmen from \$5,000 to \$4,000 per annum. The Legislative Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was under consideration, and there was a proposition to reduce the salaries of some of the lower grade of clerks in the various departments. The suggestion is said to have originated with Representative Dockery of Missouri, who is making a desperate effort to gain a reputation for economy during the present session.

Hepresentative Wheeler, who does not pose as a humorist, poked considerable fun at the gentlemen in charge of the bill for the proposed reductions among the small salaried employees in the departments. He suggested that if the gentlemen were in earnest in their efforts to economize, the proper place to commence would be among the members themselves. He accordingly offered an amendment to take \$1,000 from the annual pay of each member. Of course the amendment was not agreed to, but Gen. Wheeler had the salisfaction of showing that there are many bogus economists in Congress.

He might have gone further and showed that there are a large number of Congressmen who seldem put in an appearance at the Capitol except upon state occasions, and others who never participate in the proceedings or ever introduce a bill or present a petition. They visit the Capitol airly, except hundays, walk into the House, hold a chair down for several hours, and then go to their apartments astisfied that their constituents are fully represented in Washington.

It some of the members were paid according to the amount of labor actually performed during the present accourted during the consideration of the same bill. When Representative filler, the

little Greek member from Milwaukee, pro-posed to reduce the salary of the President from \$50,000 to \$25,000 his amendment was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Judge Martin, who has the certificate of election to the Senate from the Governor of Kansas, was a conspicuous visitor upon the floor of the Senate to-day. He arrived in the city last night, and appeared at the Capitol to familiarize himself, with his prospective Senatorial associates. He was in consultation with the Democratic leaders, but no conclusion was reached as to when his credentials will be presented. It is quite evident that the Republicans propose to make a sharn fight against him. It is probable, however, that within a few days his credentials will be presented, and an attempt will be made to have him sworn in and to give him the sent as the successor of Senator Perkins. The Republicans will of course object to this course and move that the credentials be referred to the Committee on Elections. Just what course will be pursued it is now difficult to say. Senator Perkins and Judge Martin are expected to have a consultation in a day or two and decide what they will do. It was expected by the Republicans of the Kansas Legislature, would appear here and make a contest, but according to Mr. Perkins Mr. Ady does not expect to come to Washington at this time unless he is sent for by the Republicans of the Senate. election to the Senate from the Governor of

Republicans of the Senate. Another candidate has entered the fight for

the secretaryship of the Senate. Ex-Congressman William R. Cox of North Carolina is being pressed by Senator Ransom and a number of other Southern Democrats Mr. Cox was a conspicuous civil service reformer while he was in Congress, and uron his retirement from the House was surgested as a candidate for Civil Service Commissioner. He was hot appointed, however, and since that time has not cut a very prominent figure in North Carolina politics. The friends of ex-Congressman Benjamin Lefevre, who has the support of Senator Brice, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, of New York, and tol. L. Q. Washington, who had the endorsement of the Democratic caucus when the present organization of the Senate when the present organization of the Senate was perfected, do not look with favor upon the ambittons of Mr. Cox at this late day. The supporters of all the candidates are lus-liyemployed in securing pledges that will hold good when the caucus meets after March 4. At present each aspirant is confident of success, but it is quietly whispered that the Populists, who may have the balances of power, have a dark horse that is being carefully groomed for the race. man William R. Cox of North Carolina is being

Capt. Schemmerhorn of New York has invented a new style of lifeboat of the folding fashion, which he hopes to have adopted by fashion, which he hopes to have adopted by the Navy Department for use on board our war ships. The Captain was at the department to-day, and explained his invention to the bureau chiefs, who were much impressed with his boat, and will consider its good points again this week with a viow to determining its fitness for the naval service. The boat can be casily stored away on shipboard, as it folds up after the fashion of a steamer chair, and can be quickly made ready for launching in an emergency. The navy has yet been unable to discover a lifeboat that quite fills the bill.

Ex-Gov. Campbell was at the Capitol to-day. and spent some time in consultation with several Democratic Senators. To the corresponderal Democratic senators. To the correspondent of The Sun ho said very emphatically that he has no Cabinet aspirations notwithstanding the frequent use of his name in that connection. He says he is now engaged in private business pursuits which will be of greater personal benefit to him than any public office that might be offered to him. He added goodnaturedly that he is too poor to become an office seeker. Gov. Campbell's friends, however, expect him to be appointed to some office with a good big salary attached.

WEATHER AGAINST THE VESUVIUS.

The Londed Shell Trials Postponed on Ac-

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 7. - A heavy mist hung over the Beaufort River this morning accom-panied by a light rain, and this changed the plans of the day's trial of the Vesuvius. The fuse cases arrived late last night and were opened on the Vesuvius this morning. There are twenty-five of them, just enough to supply the remaining shells. They are of composition bronze, weigh twenty-flye pounds and are fitted with percussion caps and time trains. Five of them were screwed into the ose pieces of the powder shells this forenoon. The others will be kept in their cases until the gun cotton shells are prepared for firing.

The Board has decided to have the rest of the trial conducted in the lower harbor, and the trial conducted in the lower harbor, and the Vesuvius would have left to-day had it been possible to accomplish anything. Should the weather be favorable, she will leave the naval station in the morning. The Walineta stoamed down to the Philadelphia, but found no work of importance in progress except the completion of work on the course for the moving trials. No firing was done to-day, and even if the powder shells are disposed of tomorrow, the twenty gun cotton projectiles must be rigged for firing and lowered into their racks. This would make Friday the earliest date for this final test of the guns' value.

must be rigger for firing and lowered into their racks. This would make Friday the earliest date for this final test of the guns' value.

The practice with powder shall be conducted as follows: The Vesuvius will lie at rest in the water, and will fire the live projectiles at a navy great-gun target. The distance will be known with more or less accuracy by the proximity to a buoy marking one end of the mile limit, the target being anchored at the other end. If the tide moves her away from the position buoys she will regain her nosition with her engines. The practice should be finished by sunset, and the Vesuvius will steam back to an anchorage off the naval station to-morrow evening.

On Thursday morning the lighter will be brought alongside, and the gun-cotton shells will be taken on hoard, rigged for firing, and stowed in the loading racks. The next day should complete the trial. The gun-cotton shells will be fired at the anchored target and at the cutter towed by the Wahneta. Six shells will be fired with the target and ship steady; six with the ship steady and the target motion across the line of fire. In this case the cutter will be used in place of the ordinary naval conical target, and will be towed at the end of a hawser 1,200 feet long. Then six shells will be fired with the sarget crossing the line and the Vesuvius advancing at a speed of about fifteen knots. This will leave two explosive shells to be used as the Board deems most instructive.

Capt. John liapleff, the engineer-in-chief of the pneumatic guns and of the fuses used in the pneumatic guns and of the saves about to be tested in the explosive shell firing. He said that he had waited to see the fuses said-on that the fuses will act properly, and that there will be no difficulty in exploding the shells when desired.

"IN THE SWEET BY-AND-BY."

"IN THE SWEET BY-AND-BY." The Famous Hymn Turns Up in a Chicago

CHICAGO, Peb. 7.-Judge Horton commenced the hearing to-day of a bill for an accounting brought by Joan H. Webster against Lyon & Healy and the Oliver Ditson Company. The complainant is the composer of the music of the hymn "In the Sweet By-and-by." of which Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett wrote the which Dr. S. Fillmore Bennett wrote the words. According to the bill Mrs. Webster and Mr. Bennett in 1897 published a hymnal known as the "Signet Ring." in which this and other compositions acceased. Lyon & Healy secured the contract to publish the hymnal, and a copyright was secured on its contents. This enjoined the publication of "The Sweet By-andity" in any other form than in the "Signet Ring." how well the copyright law has been obseed, however, is well known to any one who can hum a tune. It is alleged that Lyon & Healy and Giver Disson & Co. have ever since the introduction of these soigs, published the nymus in every form imaginable. It is asserted that the money received from the sales of "In the Sweet By-and-by," has made the defendants wealth; In a five-cent sheet form it is said that ever a million copies were sold in a year. From the immense brofits thus secured it is alleged that Mrs. Webster has failed to receive a penny in royalty. In: Bennett died in 1869 penniless. Mrs. Webster at this late day seeks to recover all the profits made by the defendants during the last twenty years.

A Descrier's Care for His Dying Wife. BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 7.-Jacob Schwaer, aged 26, was arrested here this morning for desertion. Schwaor enlisted in the United States Marine Corps about three years ago, after being on a spree for nearly a week. He served ten months and then deserted, and has since been at work here. His wife is alowly dying of consumption and he is caring for her. It is probable that elemency will be shown to him.

Ir. Graves Again in Jail.

DENVER, Feb. 7. - Dr. T. Thatcher Graves was taken to jail this afternoon to await his second trial on the charge of murdering Mrs. Barnaby. His counsel said it had been thought best to surrender the prisoner in order to avoid any appearance of seeking delay. It was the Doc-tor's own suggestion. The Court ordered the prosecution to report in tea days when it would be ready to go to trial.

The Modern Invalid Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remody must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purelly-wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a highestant, if constipated he uses the gentle family arasitre lyrup of risk-wise THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS

SENATOR CHANDLER TRIES TO MIX Judge Martin, who has the certificate of CAR COUPLERS AND POLITICS. In the Debate on the Bill to Compel Rati-

ronds to Use Automatic Couplers He Dis-enses the Democratic National Platform. Washington, Feb. 7.-The Senate to-day took up unobjected-to House bills and passed a number of them, including sixteen pension bills. The bill for the relief of the assignees of John Boach, to pay the balance due on the despatch boat Dolphin, \$8,105, was also passed, in spite of the objection of Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.). The Senate ratified the Russian extradition treaty with an amendment which makes all attempts to murder the Czar or any member of the royal family non-political and therefore extraditable offences.

The Senate resumed consideration of the substitute reported from the Committee on Inter-State Commerce to promote the safety of employees and travellers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-State commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes. In the course of his explanation of the bill. Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), who was in charge of it, said, in answer to questions, that there were 1,100,000 freight cars in the country; that there were forty different patterns of automatic couplers used, and, if the owners of 50 per cent. of the freight cars agreed upon a particular type of coupler, the Inter-State Commerce Commission would fix upon that as the one to be used.

He gave statistics of the loss of life and limb by railroad employers through accidents, and said that the country looked to Congress to hasten the time when such tremendous slaughter would cease. It had been stated that the number of railroad employees in killed and injured in eight years was equal to the total number of men engaged in railroad service in one year. These men, he said,

the total number of men engaged in railroad service in one year. These men, he said, would be safer if they were enlisted in the army in time of war than they were now as railroad employees.

Mr. Hunton Dem., Va. sand Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) argued against the bill.

Mr. Chandler (Hep., N. H.) said the bill had been favored in the platform of the National Democratic Convention, but he feared, from the performances of the last lew days in the Sonate, that that platform was in danger of receiving grievous if not deadly wounds at the hands of those who ought to be its friends. That platform had denounced the Republican party and particularly the Republican Senate as it was then, but as it was soon not to be, for not taking action on the House bill to protect the lives of railroad employees. He would like to know what the Democratic Convention really meant in that matter, and he saked Mr. Harris I he would explain it.

Mr. Harris —I am not able to answer definitely the direct question of the Senator; but I shall say to him that the time has never been, is not now, and never will come, when I shall be such a devotee to the orders of a national convention as he seems to be. (Laughter)

Mr. Chandler said he was glad to hear that

shall be such a devotee to the orders of a national convention as he seems to be. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chandler said he was glad to hear that declaration of independence from the Senator from Tennessee. But he was amazed at the want of respect with which Democratic Senators treated the platform of their party. He could now understand very well why the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman) had not wanted this lill to be taken up yesterday. That Senator had felt a rejuctance to drive the steel through the Democratic Convention on the subject of sliver, and knowing the declaration of the Democratic Convention on the subject of sliver, and knowing the entreaties of the President elect, only eleven Democratic Senators could be mustered yesterday to vote for the repeal of the Sherman act. And now the next declaration of the Democratic platform which was marked for destruction was its declaration in favor of the legislation to protect the lives and limbs of railroad employees.

Without action on the bill the Senate, at 5:10, adjourned till to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

In marked contrast with the interest taken in the proceedings of the House yesterday was the lack of attention paid to the routine business of to-day. And yet the House yesterday accomplished nothing. To-day it made fair progress with one of the great appropriation bills. The Legislative bill appropriates up-ward of 21% millions of dellars. Aside from a review of the condition of the Treasury by Messrs. Dingley and Dockery—divergent views and an attack on the Civil Service law by Mr. De Armond, the proceedings were unin-teresting.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., N. Y.), from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a resolu-tion calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the names of banks. &c.,

tion calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the names of banks, Ac., which have communicated with him asking for the repeal of the Sherman silver law. Adopted.

The House then proceeded in Committee of the Whole to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) said that the appropriations made at this session would aggregate \$531,000,000. As they were \$507,000,000 at the last session, the total appropriations made by this Congress would reach \$1,038, 500,000, against \$1938,000,000 made by the Fifty-first Congress, an increase of \$50,000,000. Mr. Hekler (Rep., S. D.) made a vigorous attack on the provision of the bill providing for a commission to inquire into the working of the executive departments, and, without disposing of the paragraph, the committee rose and the House, at 4:35, adjourned. Accident on the Union Pucific.

Botse, Idaho, Feb. 7 .- The second section of the Union Pacific passenger train No. 7 was wrecked this morning near Old's Ferry. The mail car jumped the track on a curve. The first-class coach and a chair car turned over and rolled down the embankment. The 13 year-old daughter of Mrs. Egan of Chicago was killed and two others seriously but not fatally injured.

George Hapen, a Minneapolis travelling man, who was on the wrecked train, arrived man, who was on the wrecked train arrived in the city last evening. He said that the wreck was caused by spreading rails. The train was the second section east-bound, was behind time, and was running fast. The engine and mail car masted over the dangerous place in safety. The smoker left the rails and carried a chair car with it. These shot along fifty feet and went down a lifty-foot enjankment. Following is a list of casualities:

Eliza Egan of Chicago, killed.

Mrs. Fgan and three children, Chicago, bruises and internal injuries.

J. C. Rodell, Minnetonka Lake, Minn., badly injured in the rils and internally.

injured in the rits and internally.

W. C. Babst, Chicago, Mrs. W. C. Babst, Chicago, both injured seriously in back and in-

ternally.
J. Hahn, New York, hand broken.
J. Hahn, New York, hand broken.
Baggageman Danielson, serious
bruised, and burned.
Fifteen others were badly bruised.

The Boy Who Accused Mr. and Mrs. Helfern Lied.

When Butcher Louis Helfern and his wife Emily, who were arrested on Monday night on a charge made by Morris Cohen, a 14-year-old newsboy, that they compelled their young daughters, Sarah and Minnie, to lead an immoral life, were arraigned in the Essex Marmorallie, were arranged in the Essex Mar-ket Police Court vesterday. Agent Steen of the Gerry Society, who had investigated the case, said he had discovered the lad to be a little llar. The boy's mother also said he was un-truthful. Justice Koch discharged Mr. fami Mrs. iHelfern, and then turning to the boy, "You are a dangerous youth to be at large, and the only thing that saves you from the Juvenile Asylum is that there is no complaint against you. Get out of here."

Take Him Away, Italy.

Francisco Lempo was acquitted vesterday

n the General Sessions of attempting to shoot Carmine Piccerelli, in Mulberry street, on the evening of Jan. 11. The foreman of the jury was Edwin C. Johnson, a young colored man. Judge Cowing was informed that Lempo was sentenced to State prison for fifteen years was sentenced to State prison for fifteen years by Recorder Smyth for manslaughter, some years ago, and that his term had expired only a few days before he was arrested upon the charge of attempting to shoot Picecrelli.

"Can't you induce your client to go back to Italy?" asked Judge Cowing of Lempo's counsel. "We have no place in this country for such men as he is." I think I can," said Lempo's counsel. He has bought his ticket for listy, and is going back at once." Judge Cowing then discharged Lempo.

Surveyor Lyon Eued for Divorce. George W. Lyon, Surveyor of the Port, has been sued for divorce. His wife brought the suit in the Superior Court of Connecticut, alleging incompatibility. She has been at Middelown, where the Surveyor has for a long time had a summer residence. The couple have two grown sons. The burveyor was not down town yesterday, but a friend of his said he did not intend to contest his wife's suit as it did not allege any-thing derugatory to him. THEY ARE NOT MIRACLES,

perience and Skill.

"I have tried patent medicines—any number of them. They did me no good. I've been to doctor after doctor. They did not help me. You cured me after every other means that I knew of failed, and your treatment cost less than patent medicines, less than doctors' or druggists' bills." This has been the burden of many of these

statements. Drs. Coreland and Gardner cured these people after every other means had proved useless.

This has been the burden of many of these statements. Drs. Copeland and Gardner cured these people after every other means had proved useless.

"Either these statements are false or else Drs. Copeland and Gardner can perform cures that me one cise can—ean, to put it plainly, work miracles," said a disgruntled doctor yesterday. But the statements are true. All of them are casily verified; most of them come from people of high standing and well established reputation, neeple whose words cannot be questioned. The witnesses are selected from hundreds of grateful patients, for the very reason that their standing and reputation in the city and country make their evidence unassailable. Ladies like Mrs. Boston, like Miss O'Connor, and the managers of St. Joseph's Institute; men like James Clark Perry, H. F. Blosson, Mr. Freuricks, Mr. Reed, Rev. Mr. Morse, and others are not to be questioned in their published statements.

The statements are true. Does it then, as the speaker said, follow that Drs. Copeland and Gardner are working miracles? No, they use no magic. These results follow naturally from the wide experience of these physicians as specialists. They see and treat more patients suffering from throat and lung troubles every day than are treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries in New York. Their practice to—day is ten times as large as any other special practice in the world. These are not exaggerations. They are facts, When one stops to—day is ten times as large as any other special practice in the world. These are not exaggerations. They are facts, When one stops to—day is ten times as large as any other special practice in the world. These are not exaggerations. They are facts, When one stops to—day is ten times as large as any other special practice in the world. These are not exaggerations. They are facts, when one stops to—day is ten times as large as any other specialists. They see and treat hundreds like it. They need no lengthy conversation, no long list of ste cotyped questions. They know the dise

Following upon the statements made by Manufacturer Ludiow, by Mr. White, or by others who testify that their hearing has been restored, note the words of Mr. Henry Krauss, 322 7th av., Brooklyn. "Three months ago." he said. "I was deal; now I hear. Dr., Coneland and Gardner restored my hearing. My deafness had been growing steadily upon me for several years. The rearing, ringing noises in my ears were so distressing that at times I thought I would become crazy. I had for many years a severe case of eatherh of the head and throat. The specialists I went to told me my ear drum was thickened. Dr. Gardner said my deafness was due to catarrh of the middle ear, and that he could cure it and restore my hearing. He has done what he said he would."

CATARRH OF STOMACH -- Mrs. N. J. Smith, 408 West 15.h.st.; "My appetite was fickle. I would feel bungry, but a few mouthfuls would satisfy me. After eating there was almost always distress and nausea. What I would eat hay like lead on my stomach. Vomit-

The Copeland Medical Institute, 15 West 24th St., New York. W. H. COPELAND, M. D., Consulting rate of \$3.00 a month.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Ninety-sixth Convocation of the Grand Chapter in Albany. ALBANY, Feb. 7.-The ninety-sixth annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of the State convened in Masonie Temple here to-day. Grand High Priest J. Leavitt Lambert gave the address. Grand Treasurer H. H. Russ re ported a balance of \$560.74. Grand Secretary ported a balance of \$3,90.74. Grand Secretary Christopher G. Fox reported 1,707 names added to the registry. The registered member-ship aggregates 16,871, a net decrease of 13. Number of chapters, 1861. The Grand High Priest announced the stand-ing committees, and the Convecation ad-journed until 9 A. M. to-morrow. This after-ment the order of High Priesthood was con-ferred on a number of candidates.

Mr. Webb Sues for Possession of 50 Acres

WATERTOWN, Feb. 7.-A suit is in progress in Special Term of the Supreme Court to-day be fore Judge Williams, brought by W. Seward Webb of New York against W. H. Morrison and E. J. Richardson, to compel the defendants to transfer to him a large tract of land or Smith Lake, in the Adirondacks, in pursuance of an alleged agreement, made when the Smith take Park Club, of which Morrison was a member, sold Webb fifty acres of land in 1801. Webb wishes to include this land in his great Adirondack preserve, it being located in the midst of it. Upon this suit depends in a great measure the success of Mr. Webb's plans in this regard.

Struggle with a Bloodhound. PATERSON, Feb. 7.-John R. Blair, a silk worker, had a desperate struggle with a savage bloodhound this morning in the yard leading to Jacob Walder's reed and harness factory. Blair was on his way to the office in search of employment. The dog knocked him down and sank its teeth through the paim of this right hand. It attempted to seize him by the throat, but he threw up his arm, and his sleeve was torn into shreds by the animal's teeth. Other parts of his clothing were torn. The dog was fastened to its kennel by a long chain which enabled it slinest to reach the further end of the yard. Blair saved his life by rolling a few feet, going beyond the dis-tance the dog could reach.

A Tourist Steamer Company,

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.-At a meeting to-day of the Canada Atlantic Steamship Company it was decided to amalgamate with the Plant Company of New York and form a new company called the Canada Atlantic and Plant Steamship Company, to conduct a tourist steamship ship company, to conduct a tourist steamship business between Boston and Nova Scotia points. The capital has been placed at \$1,000,000. Negotiations are said to be on foot by which the new company will obtain control of the railroad from Halifax to Annap-olis. The intention is to keep the steamships on the northern route in summer and on the Plant's southern route in winter, thus af-fording employment the year round.

Frozen to Death on Canada's Plains. WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 7.-Patrick Wards, a Canadian Pacific brakeman, was frozen to death on Saturday west of here in the blizzard which was raging. The express was snowed up at Sidewood, sixty miles west of Swift Current, and a relief train was sent out from the rent, and a relief train was sent out from the latter place to its assistance. When about nine miles out the relief train became stalled, and the conductor offered So to any person who would go back to Swift Current with the information. It was bitterly cold, the thermometer existering over forty degrees below zero, but Wards offered to go. He had covered eight miles of the distance and was within one mile of the station when he perished.

Refused to Take the Juror's Oath,

SALT LAKE CITY. Utah, Feb. 7 .- George Lambert, the former business manager of the Deseret News, was one of a petit jury called before Judge Ceane to-day. He declined to take the juror's cath, saying that he was convicted of unlawful cohabitation in 1886 and served a term in the penitentiary. Since that time he had not taken the £dmunds-Tucker cath and did not see his way clear to take it now. He had obeyed the laws since the manifesto, but did not want to cast o lium on the mother of his children. He was excused.

Killed in an Old Colony Collision,

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 7.-The Worcester train of the Old Colony road, Conductor James H. Carter, was disabled last night about one H. Carrer, was disabled last night about one mile from Leominster Centre by a broken wheel, and was run into by a local freight that was following it closely. The cars of the passenger train were badly wrecked, and the freight engine, which was separated from its tender, was turned bottom side up beside the track. George W. Luke had his face burned, leg broken and sealp out. He died in a few hours. NOTABLE EVIDENCE,

But the Simple Katural Result of Ex- Like That of Many Well-known Man and Women Preceding It.

Fredricks is a familiar name in Paris as well as New York. In the beginning of the history of photography he opened galleries in both cities. He has been taking pictures for fifty years. He is the oldest photographer in New York. He occupied for twenty years the large buildings, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, These having been destroyed by fire, he fitted up his present gallery, No. 770 Broadway. He has taken pictures of most of our recent Presidents, including Harrison and Cleveland.



CHARLES D. FREDRICKS.

Mr. Fredricks said: "I suffered from severe Catarrhal and Bronchial trouble, ever since the grip epidemic. I saw the statement of conant, the dry plate man, as to what Drs. Copeland and Gardner had done for him. He advised me to see these physicians, At that time my cough was very severe. When I would get up in the morning I would cough for half an hour at a time; my breathing was labored and difficult. I cough not get air enough into my lungs. After the paroxysms of coughing I would feel weak and faint. I made up my mind that Mr. Conant knew what he was talking about before I had seen less under the treatment of Drs. Copelant and Gardner. It made a new man of me as well."

as well."

CATARRH AND CONSUMPTION,—While it is true that Bronchial Catarch often leads to Consumption, it is also true that many cases of Bronchial Catarch are mistaken for Consumption by practitioners, who needlessly frighten their patients. Bronchial Catarch, even in its even stages, can be cured. Patrick Campbell, Bayenne City, N. J., engineer at the new City Hall, says: "I had been under the enroy of one doctor for three years. He finally sent me to Colorado. He told me that I had Consumption. After I returned to New York I left as badly as ever. I had lost sixty pounds of flesh, and coughed all night so that I would keep people awake in adjoining rooms. Night sweats came on. I felt that there was no hope for me. I read in the papers what Drs. corelated and Garriner were doing in cases the mine. The first two weeks under their treatment I gained four pounds in weight. The night sweats cased entirely. I have no more of that backing cough; indeed. I have taken a new lease on life."

\$3.00 PER MONTH.

All patients placing themselves under treatment during February will be treated until cured at the

AUTHORITIES IN CONFLICT.

Gov. Tillman Seizes Railroad Property in the Hands of the Government. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 8-On Saturday . freight train on the South Carolina Railway was seized at Aiken and chained to the track for taxes by order of tioy. Tillman, There were fourteen freight cars, eight of which were loaded to the value of about \$11,000. The amount of taxes claimed by the State is not over \$1,000. taxes claimed by the State is not over \$1,000. The road is in the hands of D. F. Chamberlain, receiver, appointed by the United States Court, Receiver Chamberlain's petition to the Court flied today says that the Issue and sale of the property would put a stop to the business of the road. Judge Simonton at once issued a temporary injunction restraining the officials from levying upon the property. Similar writs were issued at the suit of the Richmond and Danville Raifroad. A detachment of United States deputy marshals were sent out vesterday afternoon to serve the papers. The Governor's orders to the treasurers and Sheriffs are to go ahead with the executions.

Mr. Morgan Denies His Wife's Allegations. Sr. Louis, Feb. 7.-In the divorce case of Mary E. Morgan against Harry H. Morgan, an answer was filed to-day in Judge Klein's court by Mr. Morgan's attorneys, in which he denies every allegation in the petition. The answer, which is simply a general denial, would seem to infer that Mr. Morgan simply intends to compel Mrs. Morgan to prove her own case. compel Mrs. Morgan to prove her own case, and does not seek to obtain a divorce himself in this proceeding. Mr. Morgan is the son of ex-United States Minister Morgan to Mexico, who lives in New York. Young Mr. Morgan and his wife have lived unhappily for a long time, and have been the principals in a domestic scandal that has for several months disturbed St. Louis s highest social circles. Recently they had a legal battle in the courte here for the possession of their little daughter, the Court deciding to leave the child in the custody of its lather. She is living with her grandparents in New York.

Miss Montague Corrects Mr. Duffy.

BALTIMORY, Feb. 7. - In Justice Hobbs's court to-day two representatives of Baltimore's swell society appeared to prosecute Robert Hamman, a driver, for cruelly beating his Hamman, a driver, for cruelly beating his horse. The charge was made by Mrs. Montague and Miss Lelia Montague. The ladies testified that they raw Hamman beating the horse, and called to him to stop. He continued his cruel treatment, and they had him arrested. Mr. Duffy, the owner of the team, endeavored to explain why the horse needed clustissement, and remarked that the wagon was heavily loaded. "I beg your pardon," promptly interrupted Miss Montague: "It was not the wagon, but the driver who was loaded." The driver was flaed.

Ye Kinch in Chicago ! PATERSON, Feb. 7.-It was reported here to-

night that William S. Kinch, the soda water manufacturer who disappeared on Christmas, was seen last week roaming through the streets of Chicago. Kinch was demented, and before leaving wrote a note stating that his body would be found below the Passaio Falls. It wasn't found there.

Ladies.

You Can See Any Day The Singer Parlors

The Different Varieties of Art Needle Work In Process of Manufacture

on Singer Machines. The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Cor. 16th St. and 3d Ave.